

## TIMEY NEWS

Of the Things You Need Just Now

### JEWELRY

FOR LADIES' SUMMERWEAR

Our stock comprises an almost infinite variety of artistic and inexpensive as well as artistic and expensive designs, exquisitely and carefully made.

Blouse Sets, Hair Clasps, Hat Pins, Belt Buckles, Cuff Links

**Challoner & Mitchell**  
Jewelers and Opticians 47 Government St.

### FINE HAVANAS

(EX. MORROW CASTLE)

**Henry Clay, Henry Upmann**  
**Bock & Co., Benjamin Franklin**  
**El Triunfo, El Ecuador, Etc., Etc.**  
(All Sizes)

**Hudson's Bay Co.**

### WE DO NOT MAKE

  
A special offering because we wish to get rid of undesirable stock, for we never have such goods. We simply want to wake the people up, and propose to sell quickly, keep up to the times and close to the people.  
ARMOUR'S DEVILLED HAM, 1 lb.  
ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 2 lbs.  
ALYMER LUNCH TONGUE, 25¢ lb.  
CHICKEN, TURKEY AND DUCK, 25¢ lb.  
A COMPLETE LINE OF PICNIC BASKETS.

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**  
Cash Grocers.

### SIMON LEISER & CO.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

### Wholesale Grocer and Importer

We carry the largest stock of groceries and provisions in the Province, and handling the great bulk of the NORTHERN TRADE, we can offer special advantages to Traders and Miners.

Outfitting a Specialty

### FRESCO WORK

And Artistic Decorating

Having secured the services of Mr. Paul Beygram, Fresco Artist, we are able to contract for all work in this line, and guarantee satisfaction.

Get our prices on show cases and store fittings.

**J. W. MELLOR**, 76 and 78 FORT STREET,

Above Douglas Street.

### J. PIERCY & CO.

### Clothing Manufacturers and Wholesale Dry Goods

VICTORIA

### THE HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED

Importers of

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS.

Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose

Mining and Milling Supplies a Specialty

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59

P. O. Drawer 613

### WHITE MIDDINGS

Made from Lily White Wheat, see it.

you want a good article call and see it.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,  
City Market.

### Healthy Chickens

To have healthy fowls they have to be kept clean and fed properly, especially young chicks. For chicken houses, see Young Chicks. Kill for Lambent's Death Club. The fowls should be fed on corn, wheat, prepared meat, serums and tonics.

wheat prepared meat serums and tonics.

BLOOD IRON PILLS  
THE GREAT  
NERVE AND  
BODY BUILDER

If you are nervous, weak, run down or out of sorts, just try a box and be yourself once again. 50 cents a box at  
GEO. MORISON & CO.  
55 GOVERNMENT ST.  
The Leading Druggists. Phone 85.

FISHERMEN  
WILL STRIKE

Decision Reached Last Night  
By Grand Lodge at  
Westminster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 29.—The Fishermen's grand lodge met tonight to receive the final verdict of the five fishermen unanimous which were in favor of a strike, the grand lodge consequently announced that the whites and Indians will not fish.

Mr. M. Bremner, government commissioner, met the canners, executive, today, and after going into the situation exhaustively, took the canners message to the fishermen's grand lodge at Westminster. The message was that no offer made by Mr. Bremner was acceptable to the canners who declined to compromise the matter. The grand lodge made another offer to accept a sliding scale of prices similar to the offer made by Mr. Bremner which was 15 cents until July 15, 12½ cents to August 3, and 10 cents thereafter. Mr. Bremner, however, was unable to communicate with the executive before the meeting of the grand lodge of fishermen tonight, so that the fishermen's offer could not be made known officially to the canners executive.

## FARM BURNING.

Blue Book Issued on South African War.

London, June 29.—A blue book was issued this morning containing the correspondence between Lord Roberts and the Boer authorities on the subject of the destruction of property. Its contents are generally known.

The president of the Transvaal and Orange Free State on February 3, 1900, protested against the destruction and devastation of farms by barbarians encouraged by British officers and by white brigands, contrary to the usages of war.

Later, Generals Botha and Dewet made some complaints of "outrageous and barbarous atrocities of the British and their robber patriots."

Lord Roberts replied in a similar strain to all the protests, declaring that the British did not encourage barbarians but that the burning of farms and buildings was necessitated by the treacherous shooting of the British from farm houses and the wrecking of trains and necessing the Boers of wanton destruction and guerrilla warfare, which was compelled to repress by exceptional measures in like circumstances.

## HOT DEBATE.

Italian Chamber of Deputies Suspends Sittings Because of Heated Words.

Rome, June 29.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies today on the call for a general strike, between the agricultural strikers and soldiers, whose cause of the former were killed, became so overheated that the president was obliged to suspend the sitting.

Signor Giolitti, the minister of the interior, replying to an interpolation of the subject, said he regretted the incident which was due to the introduction of foreign labor for harvesting. The government advised against a general strike, but the soldiers who had been called out were obliged to stay at their posts.

Deputy Bissolati asked if it was true that the officer in command was drunk.

The minister of war, General Count San Martino, repudiated the charge, and a violent exchange of recrimination followed and ended with the suspension of the session.

## GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. Heurter Arrives in Vancouver to Take Charge.

Vancouver, B. C., June 29.—(Special)—Prof. Hanmer, superintendent of mines for Canada, Mr. Ryker, chief of the mining department at Ottawa, and Chas. S. Heurter of New York, who is to take charge of the government assay office here, arrived this morning on the delayed train, and lost no time in looking up a suitable building for the government assay office. The building selected was next to Rankin's auction room on Hastings street, a building recently occupied by Weigert, the furniture dealer. Mr. Heurter will take charge of the new premises on Tuesday morning, and expects to be ready to receive gold in a week. Mr. Heurter says the miners will be given their money for their gold at once, without their having to leave the premises.

## IN REBELLION.

Villages Burned and People Massacred by Rebels Near Mukden.

London, June 29.—A despatch from Chefoo reports the entire province of Sheng Kiang in revolution. The rebels are said to be overrunning the country, pillaging and burning. It is asserted that in the vicinity of Mukden all the villages are burned, and hundreds of inhabitants killed. Despatches says the Russian force is not sufficient to maintain order.

## LONDON FIRE.

Clothes Factory Destroyed and Many People Thrown Out of Work.

London, June 29.—Steinheimer & Sons' clothes factory in St. James's, covering a space of two and a half acres, was burned tonight; damage £100,000. Two thousand employees are thrown out of work.

## WEST VIRGINIA FLOODS.

Total Number of Drowned is Thirty-Six.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 29.—The total number of bodies found to date as a result of the Poocahontas flood is 31. Five others are missing, making the total drowned 36. The work of relief goes steadily on.

## C. P. R. STRIKE.

President Wilson Says it May be Settled in a Few Days.

Montreal, June 29.—(Special)—President Wilson's Trimmers' union, stated for publication that indications now are that the trouble with the C. P. R. will be settled within a few days by arbitration.

## GRANBY SMELTER.

Granby Smelter, June 29.—For the week ending today the Granby smelter treated 4,515 tons of ore; total treated to date, 17,185 tons.

Montreal's Three Star Candy is the favorite.

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# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1901.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:

One Year ..... \$6.00

Six Months ..... 3.00

Three Months ..... 1.50

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year ..... \$1.50

Six Months ..... 75

Three Months ..... 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the Night Editor.

### \$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

### DOMINION DAY.

Thirty-four years ago tomorrow witnessed the consolidation of the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada. Three years later what are now Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were acquired by the extinguishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's title. One year later British Columbia entered the Union, and in the following year Prince Edward Island. Thus were joined together all the British possessions in North America, with the exception of Newfoundland. Those who recall the founding of the Dominion will remember the doubts and fears that were expressed as to the success of the experiment. The united provinces had very little in common, so far as material interests were concerned. They were separated from each other by the lack of ready means of communication. Their public men, except in the two Canadas, scarcely knew anything about each other. There was existing a very strong impression that the best thing that could happen British North America was that it should drop piecemeal into the lap of the republic to the south. Perhaps this might have happened, if it had not been for the strong United Empire Loyalist leaven in the population.

The first few years after the Union were years of anxiety. The relations between the provinces and the federal authorities had not been adjusted. Parliament was inclined to stretch its authority further than the British North America Act contemplated, as was shown in the case of the New Brunswick school question. The proposed interference with a prompt protest and a threat of secession. Nova Scotia fretted greatly under the bonds of union although it was chiefly because of the failure of Sir Charles Tupper to submit the question to the people, as had been done in New Brunswick. The evident necessity of great expenditures made the people, accustomed to light taxes, troubled as to what the future would bring forth. It is difficult to understand now just how the people felt then. The years that have passed have produced great results. They have been fruitful to a degree that the most sanguine never anticipated. We recall the speeches of those who advocated the Union, but not even the most eloquent among the inventors to portray such a destiny as we all now see Canada is sure to achieve.

### AS TO LIBERTY

One of the earliest orators in the United States Congress said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We suppose that few expressions have been so misunderstood as this. The idea which most people took from it is that it is needful for the people of the United States to be everlastingly on guard to prevent the independence of the country from being overthrown. But there is a great difference between independence and liberty. Russia is independent, but her people do not enjoy liberty. The South American republics are all independent, but the only liberty enjoyed by the people is the right of rebellion, and the frequency with which it is acted upon shows how little freedom the people actually enjoy. Tennyson expresses the idea of liberty, as we understand it in British countries, when he describes Britain as

"A land where girt by friends or foes, a man may speak the thing he will."

Liberty means freedom of individual action under the law. It is not a theory merely, but a condition.

But there is a narrower view of the case, which must not be lost sight of, and it is in connection with this that the

importance of vigilance comes in. Under our elective system the control of affairs, municipal, provincial and federal, is vested in the hands of a few persons, who have a very great deal of power. There is always a tendency among those who thus have authority cast upon them to take more upon themselves than they are entitled to. In the United States the effort has been made to prevent this tendency from degenerating into an abuse by what is called a system of checks and counterchecks. Thus the President has a right to veto acts of Congress, but Congress may override his veto provided a certain majority of both houses is cast against it. The institution of the Senate in both Canada and the United States was supposed to serve the purpose of a check upon the popular branch, and also upon the undue influence of provinces in the one case and states in the other. Other illustrations can be given, but they are unnecessary.

In British countries ministerial responsibility is considered as a sufficient check upon those who may be temporarily in authority. While it is unquestionably a better system than that in force in the United States, it is losing a great deal of its value because of the strength with which party lines are drawn. There is really no discredit in changing party allegiance, but the man who does so is apt to be sadly abused. Out of party government has grown that un-British institution, the Caucus, which stifles independent criticism within a party. The Caucus is a comparatively new thing in Canadian politics, and it is becoming a substitute for ministerial responsibility.

We need in this Dominion greater vigilance to preserve the constitutional principles upon which our government is founded, and of these party organization is not one. It is almost as bad for a country to be under the heels of an organized party as under the rule of an absolute monarch, for a political party is generally dominated by one man or one set of men. It is fast becoming the case all over Canada that what a few people want is done, and there is great danger in this, because wealth is being accumulated in some parts of the Dominion and before we know it we may find ourselves ruled by a rich oligarchy. If Canadians would be free, they must be vigilant to see that the cardinal principles underlying their government are not violated. Otherwise they may lose the substance while retaining the shadow. This Dominion is a country of marvelous possibilities. There is danger that its development may be for the welfare of the few and not for the advantage of the many. We are aware that Mr. J. P. Morgan and his friends say that they really can manage things better for the people than the people can for themselves, and hence that great combinations of capital, controlling industries, is a very good thing for every one. But Julius Caesar used to say something like that—He claimed that he could really govern the people better than they could govern themselves. Perhaps he was right, for he was an exceptionally able man; but his successors could not, and the Empire of Rome was a failure. So in industrial matters, it may be that some specific oligarchy, which may be formed, can handle them better than every one can acting independently, but there is no surely that such good management will continue. And this observation does not apply only to capital. It bears with equal force upon labor. The workingmen think they must combine to secure their rights; but it is a question if thereby they are not creating an oligarchy which will prove injurious. Depend upon it, the old-fashioned British idea of individual freedom of action is the best rule of human conduct. Let us keep our country free, and the only way to do that is to keep ourselves as individuals free. Never in the last hundred years has there been greater need for that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, than at this present time. The drift in all levels is towards oligarchy.

### A LOST ART.

We read about people who were brilliant conversationalists, but we do not often meet them. Indeed conversation may be said to be one of the lost arts. Polite society nowadays does not converse; it chatters. Most of the things that are said might as well have been left unsaid for all the benefit they are to the speaker or hearer. If one should attempt to talk after the fashion of the people in a modern novel, he would be thought to be posing. We suppose that newspapers are largely responsible for the change. All current news has already been given to every one, and there is little left when people meet, except small personalities, that have any charm of novelty about them. Our schools might do much good by endeavoring to revive the art of conversation, by encouraging the free expression of opinions on topics of study and to some extent on current events. To converse well is not simply an acquired talent; it is an acquisition of real value. Many a man, who has made a success in life, many a one who is through force of circumstances forced into prominent positions feels the lack of the ability to express himself clearly and easily. He is embarrassed when he ought by reason of his position and knowledge of his subject to be fully at his ease, and the result is very often that the gib talker is able to impose his views to the detriment of the other. It is well to have a good supply of small talk, on hand, for to be wise at all times is not to be expected of any one. But small talk is not conversation. Let any one who is in the habit of discussing serious questions with thoughtful people speak, and he will tell you that there is nothing better for the formation of correct views than the interchange of opinions. It is surprising how the mere stating of a proposition will sometimes demonstrate its fallacy, for as a rule, it is only when we begin to put our thoughts into words that we think closely. So universal is this that it is almost true that to be unable to express an idea is proof that we have not the idea fully formed in our own minds. In nine times out of ten when a person says he knows what he wants to say but cannot say it, he really does not know it. Conversation, in the true sense of the word, will beget a habit of thinking closely, and this is of very great value. Hence we

say that in the higher schools the effort of teachers ought not simply be to impart knowledge, but to teach pupils how to express themselves readily and clearly in conversation. To sing is a useful and valuable accomplishment; so also is the ability to perform upon some musical instrument; so also is it to paint; but to converse well is better than all;

The people of Victoria will all regret very much the clash of dates between the exhibition in this city and that in New Westminster. It did not seem possible for the Victoria Association to take any other course than to make the exhibition here coincide with the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York. The interference with business caused by two successive weeks of festivities would be more than any city could afford.

### CITY DEBENTURES.

It is not easy to add much to what His Worship the Mayor says in his letter today on the matter of municipal debentures. The letter is specially addressed to those persons, who carry accounts in the Dominion Savings Bank, but it applies with equal force to those who carry accounts in the savings departments of the Chartered Banks. There used to be a strong case presented for the British National Debt, that the interest being payable to the British people, it was a real source of strength to the nation, instead of a burden. The taxes to pay the interest were contributed chiefly by the wealthy and the money thus put in circulation found its way into every department of industry. This may have been to some extent a case of making the best of a bad bargain, but it is undoubtedly a great advantage to a country, when it has to borrow, to be able to do so from its own people. When this is done, public improvements are really little or no burden upon a community, for the money is expended at home in labor and materials and while the interest comes out of the pockets of the people, it goes back into them. Of course the individuals who pay the interest may not receive the whole of it back again, but the community does, and in considering matters of this kind, it is the whole community, not the individuals, who must be taken into account.

There is no doubt about the investment being a good one, nor about the readiness with which municipal debentures of a city like Victoria can be realized upon when the money is needed. As the Mayor points out, the investment will be more than 50 per cent, more profitable than a deposit in the Dominion Savings Bank, and if we are not mistaken, equally more profitable than deposits in other savings banks. We would like to urge upon the public as strongly as we know how the desirability of the purchase of all the new debenture issue by the people of the city. It ought not to be necessary to go out of town for a dollar of the money.

A gentleman residing out of Victoria writes to say that he has not yet been satisfied with a copy of the Census Enumerator, and hence neither he nor his family are numbered among the people of Canada. If the Enumerator could pass by person of such prominence as our correspondent, it is hard to say who may not have been missed.

"The Opinions of the Dead," a very interesting article by Miss Lillian M. Ward of the High School, will appear on Tuesday.

### THE WORTH OF SUFFERING.

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for we breathe cheaply in the common air."

Probably the most of us are familiar with the story of Abelard and Heloise. It is one of the saddest and sweetest romances in history. These two, who met to love one another intensely, voluntarily separated and lived, each of them, a lonely life bound by the vows of celibacy that they had taken upon themselves. They were both old people when they died. Abelard went first and when at last Heloise, a white-haired old woman breathed her last and was brought to the tomb where the body of her lover lay, the story goes that the priest's dead arms opened wide and took the abbe's cross to his breast. However true or untrue this last quoted incident may be, of the authenticity of the love story we have been thoroughly assured that the society is undoubtful, and which it calls is the principal and interest being guaranteed by a lien and charge upon all the real estate and improvements of the city, in addition to which there are all the city's assets, including the Water Works, which plant is believed by many to be equal in value to the city's whole indebtedness. It may not be generally known that there is now deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank in this city, no less a sum than \$1,158,896.71 belonging for the most part to our own citizens and only earning 3 per cent, interest, payable yearly. This money is liable under the Assessment Act Amendment act of 1901, in order to encourage local investment in bonds and debentures of the province or municipalities, expressly excepting such bonds or debentures from personal property tax, the income only from them being taxable, and only when the same exceeds one thousand dollars.

This little incident is only one out of a million where the whole of mankind has been benefited by the suffering of a few. It is a truth that has been told in many ways, those being amongst us, that have been told in the writings of contemporaries and in the correspondence of the lovers themselves. It was on account of their self-sacrifice of these two and their voluntary renunciation that their names have come down to us through many years, as symbolizing all that is faithful and pure and strong in love. The sufferings that they went through have been the means, to a greater or less extent, of elevating our conception of that great passion which predominates over every other feeling.

God is Love. Who else sees the sun, the wind sing it, the winter rains in the soft grass tell it to the awakening skies, the little brooks trill it, the long grass waves it and the white hills stand silent poems of this great vast wonderful love, that has made the whole world fair for man, that has placed lessons in the storms, in the sunshine, in the summer and in the winter, in the straight sturdy pines of the forest, in the brown broken earth of the springtime—lessons that the simplest of us may read and be the better for. And when we remember this, that God is Love, then surely we can know that He will not call upon even the least of us to suffer in vain, but that the fruits of the sorrows of today shall be the manifold gladnesses of endless tomorrow.

N. de BERTRAND LUGRIN.

suffering kindled and elevated until all men felt the result and were the better for the sweet, sad singing. Shelley's life was hard and bitter in the extreme. Goethe the darling of a court was unhappy in his love and never knew the blessedness of a calm content. It is so all the world over. Those who do the most good are those who suffer most.

There is little use in giving illustrations. It is only in a man in history who is worthy of remembrance, who was a man who did his work through suffering. We do not need to confine ourselves to poets or artists; it is just as true of the noblemen of science, who have lived their lives only to prove the truth of a single idea and have died, in many instances, for the sake of that truth. Even today in the advancement of the twentieth century we are not above hurling ridicule and bitter repudiation at the scientific demonstrations advanced by the cleverest and wisest, who are often the gentlest men among us. Huxley's life was sadly embittered by the fierce contestants made upon him in church and state. Stephen and Darwin had to fight for every word of the truths they made manifest. A little further back we have Galileo and Bruno martyrs for the sake of the principles they advanced. And yet today the world is basking in the light of the result of the truth of those principles which these men lived and died to prove.

Two thousand years ago Jesus of Nazareth hung dying upon the cross at Calvary. All His life had been spent in self-denial and administering to others, and at the last, a martyr for the greatest ethical principles the world has ever seen, he died to prove the worth of His life.

He did not make a difference, what we believe, whether we cast up in the world the truth of His gospel, or whether we recite the creed, believing every word of it, or whether we have no church at all or creed either, we must all admit the sublime majesty of the Man of Sorrows both in His life and in his death, and we must all agree that, for His brave and patient suffering His tenacious clinging to His principles, the world would never have made the steps it has in its advancement towards the truth of things.

"Adversity is God's greatest teacher" and Nature and history and our own lives seem to prove the truth of this. Day by day and month by month, and year by year the sorrows increase, and the time, driving away all hope and all joy, a while and after we look back and realize we are all the better for the trouble. God has tried us, we have endeavored to be brave and we have pulled through, and we are stronger now and better able to cope with the greater things. But more than this, there is a sweetness in sorrow that quite defies analysis. Perhaps we do not feel it at the time, but a retrospective glance makes us know it was there, and the memory of it gladdens us. What this sweetness is it would be hard to say, but all of us who have suffered have felt it. It may be that at the time of our greatest need God draws us a little closer to Himself and quite unconsciously we feel the nearness of His grace.

Whatever are our ideas in regard to other things, it seems that we must all agree to the sweet worth of suffering. There are pains and agonies of course that are brought about by our own wilfulness, these must bear their own punishment. But suffering for the sake of what we believe to be right, doing our duty in the midst of bitter sorrow, denying ourselves that others may be benefited, following in the straight and narrow path when all things gay and glad and comfortable call us to a broader way, this sort of suffering will prove its own worth, if not in our lifetime in our children's lifetimes, or may be in a hundred years from now.

God is Love. Who else sees the sun, the wind sing it, the winter rains in the soft grass tell it to the awakening skies, the little brooks trill it, the long grass waves it and the white hills stand silent poems of this great vast wonderful love, that has made the whole world fair for man, that has placed lessons in the storms, in the sunshine, in the summer and in the winter, in the straight sturdy pines of the forest, in the brown broken earth of the springtime—lessons that the simplest of us may read and be the better for. And when we remember this, that God is Love, then surely we can know that He will not call upon even the least of us to suffer in vain, but that the fruits of the sorrows of today shall be the manifold gladnesses of endless tomorrow.

Mr. Westell's book is full of delightful touches; it follows "Nature Nature," as its title suggests, from January to December; here is a word picture of woodpeckers in spring, then a little descriptive gem of British songsters, further on a study in birds' beaks and feet, with capital illustrations.

Cassowaries, too, come, and their cousins, the rheas, are to be found in this Hertfordshire Zoo, gigantic birds, one with a wingspan of six feet, another with a wingspan of four feet.

There is, too, a specimen of that fine bird the great bustard; beautiful and attractive, its loss as a British breeding bird is indeed to be mourned.

"How great a pity," says the author, "that such a bold, grand creature—almost, I believe, the heaviest bird that flies—should have been lost to the avifauna of this country. Here at Tring we have the good fortune to see the bird in its living state, but as a British wild bird it has gone, probably never to return."

A giant tortoise crawls over the grass. How old is it? No one knows. Its birth, like that of Jeanne, is "wrapt in mystery," but as these strange reptiles are known to live for hundreds of years, it may last in existence in the days of the Tudors.

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**For Prevention Use**  
**Our PURE SOAPS,** delivered to any part of the city.

BENZOINATED OATMEAL,  
10c. 3 for 25c, 90c dozen.  
ONE DOZ. FAMILY BOX ASSORTED  
ELDER FLOWER, BROWN WINDSOR,  
GLYCERINE AND PALM. 10c. TABLET,  
\$1.00 BOX.

Many other lines which we can recommend.

**Cyrus H. Bowes**  
Chemist.

98 Government St., near Yates St.,  
Victoria, B. C. OPEN ALL THE TIME

## Helmet of Navarre.

This is the story which has been appearing serially in The Century Magazine and has attracted wider attention and been more highly praised than any of its predecessors. As the first book of a young writer, it is certainly remarkable. The Critic calls it "a remarkable performance, not only for a young writer, but for a writer of any age." It is a narrative of intense and sustained interest. The scene is laid in Paris during the investment of the city by Henry of Navarre, and the story occupies but four days of the week preceding Henry's entry to give his formal adherence to the Catholic Church. The author's remarkable fertility of invention crowds the story full of plot and subplot natural to the violent times, to the clash of faiths, and to the rivalry for the hand of a court beauty known as the "Rose of Lorraine." It is a fresh, engrossing and well-sustained addition to romantic fiction.

Other new books are: "The Crisis," Winston Churchill; "Observations of Henry" Jerome K. Jerome; "Work," Zola; "Doom Castle," Nell Munro; "Grustark," McCutcheon; "Pro Patria," Max Pemberton.

All the above are in our lending library.

**Victoria Book and Stationery Co.**  
Limited.  
THOMAS EARLE, M.P.  
President. H. S. HENDERSON,  
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VICTORIA, B.C.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Garden Tools at Cheapside.

Ladysmith Monday, July 1.

Try the new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon Teas.

Rubber Hose, Nozzles and Reels at Clarke & Pearson's.

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Hondi Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

REAL HAIR SWITCHES at reasonable prices; pompadour fringes and rolls, shampooing and hairdressing a specialty. C. Kosche, 55 Douglas street.

Hose & Lawn Sprinklers at Cheapside.

Tasty entrees and salads, with prime roasts, either hot or cold, are a few of The Victoria Cafe's chief features for lunch. Try and you won't be disappointed. Usual price, 25c.

Indaid Linoleum, cork carpet, and a superior selection of useful cloths at Weillers.

For Health and Wealth, dine at the Balmoral, Douglas street. Only the best of everything used. Charges moderate.

Grand Cei bration—Sports of all kinds, including regatta, at Ladysmith Dominion Day, July 1.

A good range of Smyrna Hearth rugs, at low figures. We purchased a large quantity at a price, Weillers Bros.

Every visitor to the city should drink Kola Tonic Wine and be sure you get the genuine and original, with the trade mark of a bunch of celery on the label, others are imitations.

Opposition steamer Rosalie, sails at 7.30 p.m. in daily except Saturday, for Seattle.

Great bargains in Monuments at Stewart's. Several Scotch Granite Monuments just arrived, Copings, etc. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship. Corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

Trains leave for Ladysmith and intermediate stations on Dominion Day, July 1, at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

## Lawn Tennis Goods

Just received a full line of Ayres, and Wright & Dits-  
son's Tennis Goods.

ALSO  
Spaulding's Baseball Goods  
AT  
John Barnsley & Co.  
115 Government Street.  
KODAKS AND FILMS

All kinds of utensils for preserving, and the celebrated "Mason" fruit jar at Weillers.

Boats may be had at Ladysmith at reasonable prices; excellent fishing.

In the sick room or on your sideboard Jessie Moore "AA" whiskey is indispens-  
able.

## OUR MID-SUMMER

Shirts,

Hats and

Neckwear

Consists of exclusive as well as ALL the prevailing summer STYLES, SHAPES AND COLORING, in which the shirts attract the attention of men who appreciate the genteel and the elegant in SHIRTS, HATS and NECKWEAR.

Sea & Gowen  
Men's Furnishers, 89 Douglas Street.

E. N. trains leave for Ladysmith 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

W. J. CHAPED HANDS

10c. 3 for 25c, 90c dozen.

Many other lines which we can recom-

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**Baseball**  
**Trap Shooting**

**The Handicap  
Tournament**

**Results of the Drawing For  
the Matches This  
Week.**

**Some Interesting Games Look-  
ed For During the  
Tourney.**

The Victoria Lawn Tennis club handicap tournament, which has been scheduled for Tuesday next, promises to be very successful. A large number of entries have been made in both events, many of whom will no doubt give some splendid exhibitions of the game.

The courts have been closed until the commencement of the tourney in order to allow the "ground man" to put them in first class order.

Players will have to play on such courts, and at such time as the committee choose to appoint, and the committee reserve the right to deduct any player or players who are late.

Following are the results of the drawing and the handicapping:

**HANDICAP SINGLES.**

Lewin, F., o/e 15. Bowler, Capt., o/e 15.

Hunter, J. D., o/e 15. Hilton, E. W. C., o/e 5-15.

Goward, A. T., o/e 30-1 byc. Cornwall, F. T., o/e 5-6-15 byc.

Ward, F. B., scratch-bye. Pemberton, J. D., scratch-bye.

Pooley, R. H., o/e 15. Gooch, W. P., o/e 15 byc.

Schewingers, B., o/e 3-15 byc. Combe, Harvey, o/e 15-15 byc.

Hills, H. M., o/e 40 byc. Powell, R. B., o/e 30-3 byc.

Bell, R., o/e 5-6-15 byc. Clay, R., o/e 15 byc.

Martin, A. F. R., o/e 15 byc. Goward, B. G., o/e 3-6-15 byc.

Vernon, C., o/e 15 byc. Patton, S., scratch-bye.

Powell, S., scratch-bye. Harris, R., o/e 15 byc.

Green, J. B., o/e 15 byc. Plender, F., o/e 15 byc.

O'Reilly, A. J., scratch-bye. Gillespie, A., o/e 15-15 byc.

Lampman, P. S., o/e 3-6-15 byc. DuMoulin, P., o/e 15 byc.

Cornwall, J. E., scratch-bye. Other, A. N., o/e 15 byc.

Williams, W. T., scratch-bye. Patton, F. T., o/e 3-6-15 byc.

Gillespie, A., o/e 15. Prior, B. G., o/e 2-6-15.

Batton, T., o/e 3-6-15. Keeler, W. P., scratch-bye.

**MIXED DOUBLES (HANDICAP).**  
Clay, R., and Miss Leeming, o/e 15. Plender, F., and Miss Plender, rec. 15.

Martin, A. R. F., and Miss Goward o/e 15-4.

Lewin, F., and Miss Kitto, o/e 15.

Pooley, R. H., and Miss E. Loewen o/e 6 of 15.

Bowler, Capt., and Mrs. Burton o/e 2-6 of 15.

Powell, S., and Miss V. Powell rec. 3-6 of 15.

Patton, F., rec. 15.

Pemberton, J. D., and Miss A. Bell, o/e 3 of 15.

Cornwall, F. F., and Miss Green o/e 3-6 of 15.

Goward, A. T., and Mrs. Crow-Baker o/e 15-3.

Goward, B. G., and Mrs. Langley o/e 3-6 of 15.

Harris, R., rec. 15.

Powell, R. B. and Miss Peters o/e 15-3.

Bell, R., o/e 3-6 of 15.

Cornwall, J. E., scratch.

Williams, W. T., and Miss Williams, scratch.

Vernon, C. and Miss M. Plender, rec. 15-2.

R. H. Pooley and Miss E. Loewen, o/e 3-6 of 15.

Cornwall, F. F., and Miss Green o/e 3-6 of 15.

Goward, A. T., and Mrs. Crow-Baker o/e 15-3.

Goward, B. G., and Mrs. Langley o/e 3-6 of 15.

Harris, R., rec. 15.

Powell, R. B. and Miss Peters o/e 15-3.

Bell, R., o/e 3-6 of 15.

Cornwall, J. E., scratch.

Williams, W. T., and Miss Williams, scratch.

Vernon, C. and Miss M. Plender, rec. 15-2.

R. H. Pooley and Miss E. Loewen, o/e 3-6 of 15.

Cornwall, F. F., and Miss Green o/e 3-6 of 15.

Goward, A. T., and Mrs. Crow-Baker o/e 15-3.

Goward, B. G., and Mrs. Langley o/e 3-6 of 15.

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Cornwall, F. F., and Miss Green o/e 3-6 of 15.

Goward, A. T., and Mrs. Crow-Baker o/e 15-3.

Goward, B. G., and Mrs. Langley o/e 3-

OPPORTUNITY IS AFFORDED THROUGH *ONE* WORD, *ONE* ISSUE ADV'T'S

## HOME NURSING SOCIETY.

An Invalid Chair a Pressing Need of the Society at Present.

An invalid chair much wanted by this society for the occasional use of those under its care, who, either temporarily or permanently, are unable to use their limbs. Should anyone possessing this great comfort to the helpless feel disposed to give it to this society for the purposes mentioned above, they are requested to write to the president, Mrs. Galletly, Hochelaga, Rockland avenue. The well known fact this society is forbidden by its rules to nurse any but those who are too poor to pay for other attendance and are usually so circumstanced as to be unable to leave their homes, will suggest to those who know anything of such cases, how greatly an hour in the open air is enjoyed, provided it can be obtained without fatigue, and how beneficial physically and mentally it often proves.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

A woman who is sick, weak and helpless and who has cold hands and feet, not feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

## Dominion Bakery

Cor. Cook and North Park Sts.

None but the highest grades of flour used and all work done by the best and most practical workmen. No short work and no sweating.

Our confectionery is all our own made and of the purest materials. None but union labor. Telephone 712.

A. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR.

## LOCAL NEWS

Spend Dominion Day in Vancouver. Rate \$2.00 return.

The class "A" permanent stock of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings company of Vancouver, is now selling at One Hundred and Twenty Dollars per share. As the company is enjoying remarkable success there is sure to be another advance in the price of the permanent stock at an early date.

For good and up-to-date furniture at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government street, and be convinced. J. Schl, mgr.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Go to the new town of Ladysmith Dominion Day for the celebration. Excellent programme and good prizes. Four bands in attendance.

We have opened up a very superior line of Bedsteads. We have only one of each design. See them at Weiler Bros.

You make a mistake if you do not call on Thos. Plimley about that new bicycle that you were thinking of getting. Cushion frames? Certainly we have them in Massey-Harris and Brantfords. To see them is to desire to be the owner. Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Toronto, local agents, Thomas Plimley, Broad street.

Classified advertisements, one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A waiter at Union Club. Apply to the steward.

WANTED—A good live man to handle "Oxydor" for Victoria and district. Apply W. T. Gibbons, Victoria Hotel.

WANTED—A smart office boy for law office. Must know shorthand and typewriting. Apply in the applicant's own hand, writing to P. O. Box 450, and state salary expected.

WANTED—A good life insurance canvasser for Canada Life Assurance Co. Apply to A. W. Jones, 28 Fort street.

WANTED—A good canvasser for several good oil companies of California. Apply to P. O. Box 417.

WANTED—Canner store and bookseller for Fraser River Cannery. Apply to J. H. Todd & Sons, Wharf Street.

WANTED—Two collectors, lady and gentleman. Apply Box 13, Colonist.

MEN WANTED—For new season, new samples, steady work. Luke Bros., Montreal.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In printing and paper box department. Apply B. C. Samp Works.

WANTED—Furniture, 2200 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, 10 ft. deep. Apply to J. H. Todd & Sons, Wharf Street.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. Apply in forenoon at corner Simeon and South Turner streets.

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN wishes position in office or warehouse. Can furnish good credentials. Address W. W. Colonist.

WANTED—Position by stenographer and typewriter. Can assist with books. Box Colonist.

WANTED—A boy of 18 desires work in an office, willing to make himself useful; can typewriter, and give good references. Address "R." Colonist office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SALESWOMAN with seven years experience in the but and pork trade desired situation. Apply B. C. this office.

DESSMAKING AND SEWING DONE—Apply 52 Quadra street.

ENGLISH LADY seeks position as housekeeper to gentleman. Musical, 54 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED TO RENT—By man and wife in the summer, three or four rooms in city for housekeeping. Address "S." Colonist office.

WANTED—Furnished housekeeping rooms or flat room furnished cottage. Address N. Colonist office.

WANTED—An unfurnished room in a clean respectable cottage or house, not too far from city. V. X. Colonist office.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A good strong row boat. Apply to C. H. Bowes, Druggist, Government street.

WANTED—A second hand safe. Turner, Beeton & Co.

WANTED—A cook stove in good condition. No. 8. Address C. B., 58 Fourth street, World Estate.

WANTED—500 coal oil cans at Eden's Junk Stores, 125 Fort street.

WANTED—At W. G. Eden's 125 Fort St., old copper, brass, zinc, bottles, coal oil tins, rubber boots, sacks, etc.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Thoroughbred Belgium mare, buck, Dr. G. Moody, dentist, cor. Broad and Yates street, city.

WANTED—A mineral claim. Address N. Colonist office.

WANTED—Coal oil cans. Apply J. W. Mellor, 70 Fort street.

WANTED—Pony and cart for one month. State terms. Apply F. K., Colonist office.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

FOR RENT—22 furnished bedrooms, restaurant and bar in the Victoria Theatre block, known as the Imperial Hotel. Address J. Rosewitz.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Suitable for fancy store, etc. on the premises on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets. Will be made more attractive to suit incoming trade.

FOR RENT—At Ladysmith in Masonic Building, 2 well lighted store, 70x25, best position. Possession from 30th inst. Apply to J. H. Plimley.

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

BOARDERS WANTED—First class room and board. In private boarding house for gentlemen, at 2 Blanchard street.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Desirable location, reasonable terms. Write to M. Colonist office.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, with every home comfort. Beautiful locality. Apply 51 Vancouver street. m18

BOARD OFFERED CHILDREN during their vacation, at Cordova Bay, (close to beach,) or will let two rooms. A. Colonist office.

TO LET—Rooms and board in private family, 517 Barrard street, Vancouver.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Flat, four rooms, with range. Apply M. Jacobson, Head street.

FURNISHED ROOM on Water Front, Belleville street. Five minutes from post office. Apply P. O. Box 518.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, housekeeping and single. 47½ View street.

TO LET—Well furnished room with use of bathroom. 141 Fort street, between Blanchard and Quadra.

TO LET—Large front rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen. Electric light and bath. Apply C. L. T., this office.

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, en suite or single. 90 Douglas street.

TO LET—Furnished front room for lady: 220 Coal street.

TO LET—On waterfront, 4 roomed flat, with range, hot water range, bath, etc. \$8. Six-roomed house, John street, \$10. M. Jacobson, Head street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeeping rooms. Address Flat, this office.

NICELY FURNISHED front sitting room, bed room, kitchen and bath room for housekeeping down stairs. Also a suite of rooms upstairs. At Elmshore House, 104 Pandora. Apply at 97 Quadra.

TO LET—Bright, sunny furnished rooms. 51 Vancouver street.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Flat, four rooms, with range. Apply M. Jacobson, Head street.

FURNISHED ROOM on Water Front, Belleville street. Five minutes from post office. Apply P. O. Box 518.

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TO LET—On waterfront, 4 roomed flat, with range, hot water range, bath, etc. \$8. Six-roomed house, John street, \$10. M. Jacobson, Head street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeeping rooms. Address Flat, this office.

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# British Columbia's Mining Industry

Substantial Increases Shown In Nearly Every Class of Mining. Total Value of Output for 1900 \$16,344,751. An Increase of \$3,951,620, or 32 per cent. Over 1899. Phenomenal Increases In Lead, Copper, Gold and Coke.

The annual report of the minister of mines for the year ending December 31, 1900, has just been published. The report covers 390 pages, and is illustrated with 41 half-tone pictures, and accompanied by two maps; one of the province showing mining districts, and the other of portions of Atlin, Bennett and Chilkat mining districts.

The system followed in computing the output of the lode mines is as follows: The output of a mine for the year is considered that amount of ore for which the smelter or mill returns have been received during the year. This does not give the exact output of the mine for the year, but rather the amounts credited to the mine on the company's books during the year. This plan, however, has been found very approximate for each year, and ultimately correct, as ore not credited to one year is included in the next.

In calculating the values of the products the average price for the year in the New York metal market has been used as a basis. For silver 95 per cent., and for lead 90 per cent. of such market

Other materials in 1900 shows a 22 per cent. increase over 1899, and 66 per cent. increase over 1898.

Total output in 1900 shows a 32 per cent. increase over 1899, and 59 per cent. increase over 1898.

These figures speak so eloquently of the growth of the industry that further comment seems scarcely necessary.

## LODE MINING.

In 1899 the total value of the output from the lode mines of the province was \$1,342, in which year we may be said to have had our beginning as a mining community. We had then practically an unbroken country, no railways ran through the mining districts, and there were no facilities for the treatment of ore.

In 1895 the value of the output of our lode mines had grown to \$2,342,397, and it has increased year by year, reaching the sum of \$6,751,604 in 1899, while in 1900 it amounts to \$10,069,757, an increase over last year of \$3,318,153, and equivalent to a gain of 49 per cent., a growth which is certainly a subject for

which caused such a demand for labor at good wages that the placer claims were neglected.

## HYDRAULIC.

Hydraulic plants in British Columbia are now just beginning to be productive and next year we may expect to see a considerable output from the Cariboo, Quesnel, and Atlin districts.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island, a number of hydraulic leases have been taken out for barren deposits of black sand carrying gold. This branch of the hydraulic industry is new to the province, and this past year (1900) yielded some \$12,000, or more than the value found in the ores of the Rossland camp, Trail creek district.

## LEAD.

The most notable feature of the year's development has been the increase in the production of lead. The output for 1900 amounts to \$3,358,621 lbs., valued at \$2,309,200, an increase in value over 1899 of \$645,492, or equivalent to 39 per cent.

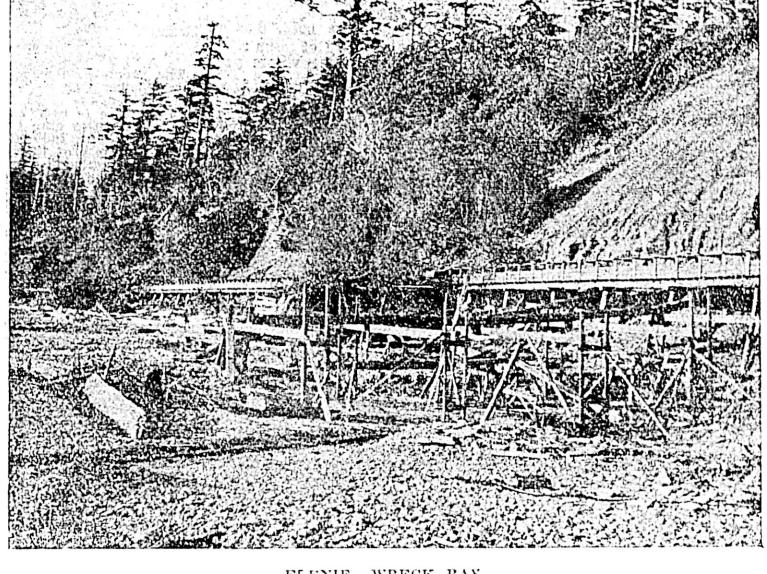
This increase has been chiefly caused by the output of South East Kootenay, which this year has produced 960,411 ounces of lead as against 33,516 ounces in 1899.

The silver derived from copper-silver ores has been increased by the output of the "Boundary" district and the increased output of the coast districts, but has been diminished by the temporary shutting down of the Hall Mines, in the Nelson district, and the lesser silver values found in the ores of the Rossland camp, Trail creek district.

## DRIPPING.

Dredging in British Columbia has, so far, been a failure, but many companies have tried it and are still trying it, confident of ultimate success.

The river bottoms carry gold in quantities greater than many of the successfully worked deposits of New Zealand



FLUNIE, WRECK BAY.

price has been taken. Treatment and other charges have not been deducted.

## B. C. OUTPUT, 1900.

Quantity. Value

Gold, lode, oz. . . . . .

Gold, lode, oz. . . . . .

Silver, oz. . . . . .

Copper, oz. . . . . .

Lead, lbs. . . . . .

Coke, tn. (2,240 lbs.) . . . . .

Other materials . . . . . .

Output 1899 . . . . . .

Increase 1900 . . . . . .

In 1899 the output was gold, placer, oz. . . . . .

67,215, value \$1,344,490; gold, lode, oz. . . . . .

138,245, value \$2,357,573; silver, oz. . . . . .

413; value \$1,033,758; copper, lbs. . . . . .

591; value \$1,351,453; lead, lbs. . . . . .

21,862,436;

coke, tn. (2,240 lbs.) . . . . . .

221; value \$3,018,673; coke, tons . . . . . .

12,240 lbs. . . . . .

34,251; value \$171,255; other materials, value \$206,400. Total \$12,393,131.

The total production of British Columbia for all years up to and including 1899 is as follows:

Gold, placer . . . . . .

Gold, lode . . . . . .

Silver . . . . . .

Copper . . . . . .

Lead . . . . . .

Coke, tn. (2,240 lbs.) . . . . . .

Building stone, etc. . . . . .

Other metals . . . . . .

Total . . . . . .

PRODUCTION BY DIVISIONS.

1899. 1900.

Cariboo . . . . . .

Quesnel . . . . . .

Atlin . . . . . .

East Kootenay . . . . . .

West Kootenay . . . . . .

Coast . . . . . .

Other parts . . . . . .

Cariboo . . . . . .

Quesnel . . . . . .

Atlin . . . . . .

East Kootenay . . . . . .

West Kootenay . . . . . .

Coast . . . . . .

Other parts . . . . . .

Cariboo . . . . . .

Quesnel . . . . . .

Atlin . . . . . .

East Kootenay . . . . . .

West Kootenay . . . . . .

Coast . . . . . .

Other parts . . . . . .

Cariboo . . . . . .

Quesnel . . . . . .

Atlin . . . . . .

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West Kootenay . . . . . .

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Other parts . . . . . .

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West Kootenay . . . . . .

Coast . . . . . .

Other parts . . . . . .

Cariboo . . . . . .

Quesnel . . . . . .

Atlin . . . . . .

# SALE! SALE!

We must raise \$20,000 **Bargains For Cash** by August 1st.

FLANNEL SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS, OUTING SUITS,  
STRAW HATS, FELT HATS, CANVAS HATS

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

68-70 Yates Street

## INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

### SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.

Judging from the practices, many farmers seem to think that a half-bred male is as good for improving their stock as a pure-bred. This is not the case, for several reasons. When we bear in mind the facts mentioned above that the male represents half the herd, to use anything else than the best pure-bred animal procurable means much slower improvement. To use a half-bred male shows that the user has some faith in the pure-bred stock, but his method of using it would tend to destroy what little faith he had; systematic and rapid improvement is not possible from this method of breeding. We call the offspring of a pure-bred male, and a common-bred female a half-bred, or a mule, because we are working up toward the pure-bred standard. It we cross the male of offspring again with the pure-bred, we have three-fourths and one-eighth pure-bred animals, or what are called high grades. The mule is similar to that we use in speaking of a hill—the grade of the land. If now we would take the half-bred animal, if a male, and mate with the common stock, we get a low grade, theoretically only one-quarter pure-bred, going down, not uphill. From the practical standpoint, however, the results are not generally so good as this. An animal which is only half pure-bred is impurely bred, the qualities are tainted, impaired, and we have no guarantee as to what they are. Again, the force which the pure-bred represents has been weakened. By being mixed with the heterogeneous forces of the scrub they have lost much of their impressiveness and stability. Like the mighty image of Nebuchadnezzar, with its head of gold, its body of silver, its thighs of brass, its legs of iron, and its feet of iron and clay, it stands upon an unstable foundation. The iron and clay may be mixed together, but they are not united. Having an appearance, perhaps a name of strength, yet the clay is the true measure of its stability. At the stone from the mountain which striking the feet of the image destroyed it, and sent it to four winds, he that builds his hopes upon the use of a half-bred, however grand his hopes may be, is building them upon that which but invites their destruction. The very great value possessed by the pure-bred is that its forces are known, and may be depended upon to work almost always in one direction. The half-bred animal, being half a scrub, may have his forces, his tendencies to improve, or engrave valuable and useful qualities, so changed as to render the direction of their action uncertain. The results of breeding such animals cannot be depended upon with any degree of reliance.

Agreeing then that the improved pure-breds are a necessity in effecting a rapid improvement in our live stock at the present time, the next question is, what breed shall be used? This question may be best answered by deciding on what a person wants to do with them; what are his forces for caring for the stock, and what breed or class of stock does the farmer like best. If a person wished to go into the dairy business it would be the height of folly for him to buy a Hereford or Polled Angus sire to head his herd. It would be nearly as foolish a proposition as for a breeder of beeing animals to head his herd with a Jersey. We must in every case consider the qualities which the pure-bred is capable of transmitting. The Hereford and Polled Angus are built and bred to produce beef, a large amount of the best quality of beef, to produce milk has not been reported of them. On the other hand to produce milk at a profit has been the only thing that has been done of the Jersey. This thought will apply in thinking of all classes of live stock; we must know something of the capabilities of each breed.

Again, we must not forget that animal life (might I not say, all life in its various manifestations?) is largely what it is by the force of its surroundings. Animal life adapts itself to the conditions under which it is placed. Might we not with equal truth say that the conditions modify the animal? It would be almost impossible to maintain the large, low-set, chunky form of the beeing type for many generations on the range. Such size and form are the result of intensive feeding and management, and so, for range cattle, continual infusion of blood from these strains produced on richer land is necessary to maintain the size and improve the beeing form of the range stock. However, I am doubtful if too large a percentage of this blood direct from the cattle could be the best for the range cattle, as it might impair their hardness, a very great essential for range feeding.

The Jerseys and Holsteins were produced on some of the richest farming districts in the world. They are the product of good food and the best of care. It would not be rational for us to expect those animals to do well under the very careless treatment many farmers give their cattle. Are we prepared to give these animals the large measure of good care that has been so instrumental in breeding them? If we are not, we must not expect to attain the best results from them.

### BUCKET SHOPS.

Inside Workings Described by a Toronto Paper.

#### From Mail and Empire.

The number of people who are filled with a burning desire to supplement their incomes by speculating in stocks on margin is on the increase, and the price of the stock is greater than where the scales have been removed and the growth in thickness is those trees are retarded. In such cases a thorough scraping is first recommended, which may be followed by slitting the bark the whole length of the stem.

The slitting of the bark may be done before the unfolding of the leaves, or in July when new wood is forming most rapidly. If, however, the bark is slit in order to get rid of an excess supply of water and nutritive material then no special time can be suggested for the operation. If too many branches, or what may seem superfluous twigs are removed the sap wood and bark may become overloaded with water absorbed by the roots, or from other causes too much water may be forced up from the roots causing spongy swellings which burst. This may be avoided by getting rid of the superfluous water and plastic material.

Swellings do not in this case make their appearance in the bark, but the cambium forms a very spongy wood tissue which is liable to gomosis. When this wide spread disease is due to the above causes it can be effectively treated by slitting the bark of the stem.—North-West Horticulturist.

### ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

One of Their Countrymen Thinks It Not Beneficial to Canada.

From Montreal Herald.

Several shiploads of Italian immigrants have arrived here lately. This is the season so many brown-faced men are now seen in Montreal. A passenger on the last ship which came out was the representative of an Italian journal sent by his government to rouse up Canada as a land for immigrants. Mr. E. E. Balzan, the leading paper of Northern Italy, it is published in Milan, has a circulation of 100,000 every evening.

Mr. Balzan, though here but a week, has concluded that Canada is not a good place for Italian immigrants, and from his description of them, the emigrants are not good for Canada. No Italian, he says, ever leaves Italy without the expectation of some day returning to it. A little money goes a long way there. With \$700 or \$800 a man can purchase enough ground to enable him to live in the frugal peasant fashion. Every Italian in Canada is looking forward to the day when he can return to the beloved land of his birth, and spend the remainder of his days comfortably in the land of his fathers with the money he earned in Canada.

This is the reason there are no Italian farming districts in this land of fertility. It is the reason that Italians are working at Canadian railroad construction, are digging Canadian ditches, are blacking Canadian boots, are selling bananas to Canadians. They want to earn enough money to buy a plot of ground in Italy. Some Italians settle here, it is true, but they bear a very insignificant relation to the number who return. Italy sends out a hundred thousand gold hunters every year, and almost that many pilgrims to fields of fortune annually return. This is one of the sources of Italy's wealth. The reasons which the Italians have for emigrating make them always and everywhere in Canada immigrants and not colonists. Half the men in Montreal have been offered work in British Columbia, but will not go so far west, because they are afraid they will never be able to return to Italy. One of them in despair at the prospect

which he put up.

In selling on margin the broker undertakes to sell to some hopeful speculator at a future date, and at the present market price, the shares covered by the deposit. If the price of the stock drops and the holder of the margin wants to collect his profit the stock is bought in the market at the depreciated

margin, and he does not renew it, the stock is sold, and the money borrowed on it returned, the speculator losing the margin he put up.

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deposit. If the price of the stock

drops and the holder of the margin

wants to collect his profit the stock is

bought in the market at the depreciated

margin, and he does not renew it, the

stock is sold, and the money borrowed

on it returned, the speculator losing the

margin he put up.

In selling on margin the broker

undertakes to sell to some hopeful speculator

at a future date, and at the present

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